



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification: H01L 23/538	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/21133 (43) International Publication Date: 13 April 2000 (13.04.2000)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/23061 (22) International Filing Date: 04 October 1999 (04.10.1999) (30) Priority Data: 60/102,871 02 October 1998 (02.10.1998) US (60) Parent Application or Grant RAYTHEON COMPANY [/]; O. KLING, Dennis [/]; O. COTTON, Christopher, D. [/]; O. CHIGNOLA, Bruce, W. [/]; O. KELLY, Edward, J. ; O.		Published
(54) Title: EMBEDDED CAPACITOR MULTI-CHIP MODULES (54) Titre: MICRO-MODULES MULTI-CIRCUIT A INCLUSION DE CONDENSATEURS (57) Abstract <p>The invention provides systems and methods for interconnecting circuit devices, wherein decoupling capacitors are disposed on a substrate and an interconnect layer having a pattern of circuit connections is formed by a deposition process over the capacitors thereby embedding the decoupling capacitors within the interconnect layer. Circuit devices can be mounted to the surface of the deposited interconnect layer at locations that minimize, or substantially minimize, the interconnect length between the chip device and the decoupling capacitors for that circuit device.</p> (57) Abrégé <p>La présente invention concerne des systèmes et des procédés s'adressant à l'interconnexion de circuits. En l'occurrence, les condensateurs de découplage sont disposés sur un substrat, une couche d'interconnexion portant un tracé de connexions de circuits étant réalisée par dépôt au-dessus des condensateurs, incluant ainsi les condensateurs de découplage à l'intérieur de la couche d'interconnexion. Les circuits peuvent être montés sur la surface de la couche d'interconnexion déposée en des points minimisant sensiblement ou totalement la longueur d'interconnexion entre le microcircuit et les condensateurs de découplage destinés à ce circuit.</p>		

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



<p>(51) International Patent Classification 7 : H01L 23/538</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/21133</p> <p>(43) International Publication Date: 13 April 2000 (13.04.00)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/23061</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 4 October 1999 (04.10.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 60/102,871 2 October 1998 (02.10.98) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: RAYTHEON COMPANY [US/US]; 141 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02421 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: KLING, Dennis; 60 Sunset Drive, Milford, MA 01757 (US). COTTON, Christopher, D.; 199 William Avenue, Chelmsford, MA 01824 (US). CHIGNOLA, Bruce, W.; 94 Liberty Street, Marlborough, MA 01752 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: KELLY, Edward, J. et al.; Foley, Hoag & Eliot, LLP, One Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02109 (US).</p>	<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>	
<p>(54) Title: EMBEDDED CAPACITOR MULTI-CHIP MODULES</p>		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The invention provides systems and methods for interconnecting circuit devices, wherein decoupling capacitors are disposed on a substrate and an interconnect layer having a pattern of circuit connections is formed by a deposition process over the capacitors thereby embedding the decoupling capacitors within the interconnect layer. Circuit devices can be mounted to the surface of the deposited interconnect layer at locations that minimize, or substantially minimize, the interconnect length between the chip device and the decoupling capacitors for that circuit device.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

Description

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

5

EMBEDDED CAPACITOR MULTI-CHIP MODULES**Inventors: Dennis R. Kling, Christopher D. Cotton and Bruce W. Chignola**

10

Reference to Related Applications

5

This case claims priority to United States Provisional Application No. 60/102,871, entitled "High Performance Embedded Capacitor (HPEC) MCM Structure" and filed October 2, 199, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.

15

10

Field of the Invention

20

The invention relates to systems and methods for interconnecting circuit devices, and more particularly, to systems and methods for providing multi-chip module (MCM) devices having reduced transmission noise on the power and ground planes.

25

15

Background of the Invention

30

20

High performance mixed signal A/D circuits require improved power distribution and decoupling as compared with conventional circuit devices. In addition, the inductive and capacitive parasitic losses present in conventional single chip packaging and surface mount technology dictate that many new high performance circuit designs be implemented using multi-chip module (MCM) packaging technologies.

35

25

40

A multi-chip module (MCM) is a single electronic package containing more than one IC. An MCM combines high performance ICs with a custom-designed common substrate structure which provides mechanical support for the chips and multiple layers of conductors to interconnect them. This arrangement takes better advantage of the performance of the ICs than does interconnecting individually packaged ICs because the interconnect length is much shorter. The defining characteristic of MCMs is the complex substrate structure that contains the circuit pattern that interconnects the ICs and which is fabricated using multi-layer ceramics, polymers, silicon, metals, glass ceramics, laminates, or other suitable materials.

45

30

50

55

5 Multi-Chip Modules (MCMs) offer a way to pack more integrated circuits into a given
module surface area. In addition to reducing size, this technology permits increased speed
because it shrinks interconnect distances. A typical MCM has bare ICs mounted on a
10 high-density interconnect (HDI) substrate encapsulated within an environmentally-protected
5 package.

Types of MCMs include: MCM-L (laminated PC board), MCM-C (co-fired ceramic),
15 MCM-D (deposited thin film), and MCM-Si (silicon substrate). MCM-C technology is based
on ceramic dielectrics, noble metals and thick film processing. MCM-L technology is based
10 on organic dielectrics, plated copper metallization and laminate processing. MCM-D
technology is based on deposited dielectrics, copper or aluminum metallization and thin film
20 processing. More formal definitions for these primary types of MCMs have been established
by the Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits (IPC). In particular,
MCM-L are understood as modules which are constructed of plastic laminate-based dielectrics
25 and copper conductors utilizing advanced forms of printed wiring board (PWB) technologies
to form the interconnects and vias. They are commonly called "laminated MCMs". MCM-C
modules are understood as modules which are constructed on cofired ceramic or glass-ceramic
substrates using thick film (screen printing) technologies to form the conductor patterns using
30 fireable metals. The term "cofired" implies that the conductors and ceramic are heated at the
same time. These are also called thick film MCMs. MCM-D modules are understood as
20 modules which are formed by the deposition of thin film metals and dielectrics, which may be
polymers or inorganic dielectrics. These are commonly called thin film MCMs.

35 From the above definitions, it can be understood that MCM-Cs are descended from
25 classical hybrid technology, and MCM-Ls are essentially sophisticated printed circuit boards.
On the other hand, MCM-Ds are the result of manufacturing technologies that draw heavily
40 from the semiconductor industry.

The application of MCM technologies for developing high performance, mixed signal
45 30 circuits aids in addressing the interconnection challenges that arise when developing these
devices. The high switching speeds, high bandwidth, and high dynamic range of these circuits
require that the power/ground distribution systems provide very low impedance decoupling
50 with very low noise and ripple. The AC and DC loss characteristics of the substrate signal

5 interconnect structure must be low and must provide sufficient signal, power, and ground
layers to accommodate both analog and digital power and ground planes. In high speed
circuits where substantial current switching is occurring, the decoupling performance is
10 directly affected by the series inductance between the capacitor elements and the power and
5 ground planes. Voltage spikes caused by $L \cdot di/dt$ effects will result in voltage differences in
the power and ground planes. Low inductance surface mounted capacitors have been
developed, however, electrical simulation results of standard MCM structures with surface
15 mounted low inductance chip capacitors indicate that these structures still behave as LC
transmission lines allowing the propagation of waves across the ground plane. Voltage
20 differences of greater than 30 mV were obtained in simulations.

20 Present commercially available MCM interconnect solutions are comprised of the
three basic MCM technologies, MCM-C, MCM-L, and MCM-D. Generally, these
technologies rely on surface mounted capacitor chip components to provide decoupling
25 15 capacitance for the IC devices. Although, this technique can work well, the current switching
demands of high speed circuits can still pull sufficient current through the power lines to cause
voltage spiking and ground bounce.

30 A better solution is to distribute the decoupling capacitance by placing the power and
20 ground layers next to each other separated by a thin dielectric layer. This makes the
decoupling capacitance integral to the substrate structure and provides the lowest series
35 inductance.

25 However, in most cases this integral distributed decoupling capacitance is too small to
be sufficiently effective due to the relatively low dielectric constants of the dielectric materials
being used and the relatively large spacing between the power and ground layers. One
40 specific MCM-D technology, manufactured by Flextronics Inc., utilizes multi-layer thin film
processing with aluminum metallization and SiO_2 dielectric fabricated on a silicon substrate.
This technology is described in U.S. Patent 5,134,539. However, this MCM-D technology is
45 30 typically limited to four metal layers consisting of one power plane, one ground plane, and
two signal layers, and therefore, fails to provide a sufficient number of layers to create an
interconnect layer that allows separation of the analog and digital sections for mixed signal
50 application. Additionally, the aluminum metallization applied by this process is more

5 resistive than equivalent copper metallization, and therefore results in RC losses in the signal traces.

10 Therefore, a need remains in the art as none of the existing interconnect structures
5 provide the features required or desired for high performance mixed signal A/D circuits.

Summary of the Invention

15 It is an object of the invention to provide improved interconnect systems for high
10 performance circuit devices, including high performance mixed signal A/D circuit devices.

20 To this end, the invention provides systems and methods for interconnecting circuit devices, wherein decoupling capacitors are disposed on a substrate and an interconnect layer having a pattern of circuit connections is formed by a deposition process over the capacitors,
25 thereby embedding the decoupling capacitors within the interconnect layer. Circuit devices can be mounted to the surface of the deposited interconnect layer at locations that minimize, or substantially minimize, the interconnect length between the chip device and the decoupling capacitors for that circuit device.

30 More particularly, the systems and methods described herein, in one aspect, include methods for forming an interconnecting substrate comprising providing a support base, disposing on the support base a decoupling capacitor and employing a deposition process to
35 form an interconnect layer over the decoupling capacitor, whereby an interconnecting substrate is formed having an embedded decoupling capacitor. In certain practices, the
25 methods can include the step of forming electrical connections on a surface of the interconnect layer and extending into the interconnect layer, thereby allowing devices to be mounted on the
40 surface of the interconnect layer. The devices can be mounted to the surface of the interconnect layer by wire bond mounting, flip chip mounting or any other suitable technique.

45 30 In a particular practice, the act of employing a deposition process to form an interconnect layer can include an act of forming an interconnect layer having a plurality of power and ground planes as well as forming an interconnect layer having a plurality of signal
50 planes. The deposition process can optionally include a process that provides a low loss

5 copper metallization structure having a plurality of metal layers, and separate layers can be provided for analog circuits and digital circuits.

10 In a further practice, the interconnect layer can be formed over a support base that carries a plurality of decoupling capacitors, wherein the decoupling capacitors are distributed across the support base at locations that are selected to align with circuit devices that are to be disposed on the surface of the interconnect layer. The decoupling capacitors can have a common ground plane and, optionally, can act to provide decoupling capacitance for a plurality of different power planes, at least some of which can be at different voltage levels.

15 In a further practice, resistors, such as terminating resistors, as well as other devices can be disposed on the support base and embedded along with the decoupling capacitors in the interconnect layer that can be deposited over these elements.

20 In a further aspect, the invention can be understood as multi-chip module devices that comprise a support base, having disposed thereon a decoupling capacitor and an interconnect layer having a pattern of circuit connections contained therein and having the decoupling capacitors embedded within the interconnect layer. A plurality of circuit devices can be mounted to a surface of the interconnect layer and connected electrically with the pattern of circuit connections formed within the interconnect layer. Optionally, resistor elements, such as terminating resistors, can be carried on the surface of the support base and embedded, along with the decoupling capacitors, into the interconnect layer. Other elements and devices can also be embedded within the interconnect layer.

25 In one particular embodiment, the MCM device can include an interconnect layer that includes a plurality of metal layers which can form the circuit pattern for interconnecting the devices, or at least a portion of the circuit pattern that interconnects the devices. The substrate base can be formed of silicon, polycrystalline silicon, or any other suitable material. The decoupling capacitors can comprise a silicon oxide dielectric, a polyimide dielectric, aluminum oxide, organic material dielectrics, or any other suitable dielectric materials. The dielectric material is disposed between conductive plates, that can be made of aluminum, copper, tungsten, or any other suitable plating. The decoupling capacitors can provide a distributed decoupling capacitance for decoupling power lines carrying power to the circuit

5 devices. The circuit devices can be wire bonded, flip chip mounted, or mounted using any suitable technique onto the surface of the interconnect layer.

10 Other practices and embodiments of the systems and methods described herein can be modified from the following descriptions.

15 Brief Description of the Drawings

The foregoing and other objects and advantages of the invention will be appreciated more fully from the following further description thereof, with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein;

20 Figure 1 depicts a multi-chip module having decoupling capacitors embedded within an interconnect layer;

25 Figure 2 depicts in greater detail one portion of a substrate base having decoupling capacitors embedded within an interconnect layer disposed thereon;

30 Figures 3A and 3B depict one embodiment of a decoupling capacitor suitable for use with the multi-chip module of Figure 1; and

35 Figures 4-7 depict a process for forming a multi-chip module of the type depicted in Figure 1 having decoupling capacitors disposed on a support base and embedded within an interconnect layer.

40 Detailed Description of the Illustrated Embodiments

To provide an overall understanding of the invention, certain illustrative embodiments will now be described. However, it will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the systems described herein can be adapted and modified to provide interconnecting structures and processes for other applications and that other additions and modifications can be made to the invention without departing from the scope hereof.

5 The systems and methods described herein provide, *inter alia*, interconnecting devices that can support high performance mixed signal A/D circuits, and in particular can provide the power distribution and decoupling required for the proper operation of such high performance mixed signal A/D circuit devices. Figure 1 depicts one embodiment of a multi-chip module (MCM) device 10 that can comprise mixed signal A/D circuits carried on an interconnect layer that includes embedded decoupling capacitors disposed within the interconnect layer and located for reducing the interconnect length between the circuit devices and the decoupling capacitors.

10 More particularly, Figure 1 depicts an MCM device 10 that comprises a substrate 12, decoupling capacitors 14, and interconnect layer 16, and a plurality of circuit devices 20. As shown in Figure 1, the substrate 12 can support the decoupling capacitors 14, as well for this embodiment a resistor device 22. A filler material is provided within the interstices that occur between the decoupling capacitors 14 and the resistor device 22. As further shown by Figure 1, an interconnecting layer 16 is formed over the decoupling layer that is defined by the decoupling capacitors 14, the resistive device 22 and the filler material 23. The interconnecting layer 16 can comprise a plurality of signal, power and ground planes that provide a pattern of circuit connections for interconnecting the circuit devices 20. The circuit devices 20 can be mounted onto the surface 18 of the interconnecting layer 16, and electrically connected to the interconnecting layer 16. In the embodiment depicted in Figure 1, the circuit devices 20 are flip chip mounted by applying an under fill 24 to one side of the circuit device 20 to thereby mount the circuit device 20 to the surface 18 of the interconnect layer 16.

25 The support base 12 depicted in Figure 1 can be formed of silicon, polycrystalline silicon or other suitable material. The support base 12 can be any shape or any size, and the actual configuration of the support base 12 will depend upon the application.

30 The decoupling capacitors 14 depicted in Figure 1 can be integral decoupling capacitors suitable for use with a multi-chip module such as the MCM 10. In one embodiment, the capacitors 14 are chip level devices that can be disposed on, or mounted to the support base 12, as a component. Optionally the decoupling capacitors 14 can be formed on the support base 12 by depositing an anodizable metal to form a first plate of the capacitive element. The metal can then be anodized to form a dielectric layer. A second layer of metal

5 can then be formed over the dielectric layer to thereby form the capacitor 14. Techniques for forming such capacitors are known in the art, including, from the description in U.S. Patent 5,134,539, and will be described in more detail hereinafter.

10
5 Turning to Figure 2, one portion, section A, of the MCM module 10 depicted in Figure 1 is shown in greater detail. Specifically, Figure 2 presents an enlarged view of section A of the MCM module 10, and more specifically depicts the support base 12 having disposed thereon the decoupling capacitor 14 which is embedded within the interconnect layer 16.
15 Figure 2 presents a cross-sectional view of this portion of the MCM device 10 which cross-sectional view illustrates that the MCM device 10 is a multilayer device. Figure 2 further shows that the decoupling capacitors 14 can be electrically coupled to the ground plane 29 and power plane 28 for the MCM module 10. Figure 2 further depicts that the interconnect layer 16 can include a plurality of layers that can be organized into a pattern of circuit connections that can be employed for interconnecting the circuit devices 20 mounted to the surface 18 of the interconnect layer 16. Figure 2 further shows that the interconnect layer 16 can include power and ground connections, 31 and 33, that can provide power to the circuit devices 20 and which are decoupled by the decoupling capacitors 14.

20 Specifically, Figure 2 illustrates that the capacitors 14 can have pads 26 located on an upper surface of the capacitors 14. The pads 26 can provide contact points that are electrically connected to the power plane 28 and ground plane 29. The interconnect layer 16 includes metal layers, such as the ground layer 33 and the power layer 31, that connect to these contact points and therefore extend the ground plane 29 and power plane 28 into the interconnect layer 16. The metal layers can connect, optionally in almost a direct line, through the
25 interconnect layer 16 and to the power and ground connections of the circuit devices 20. In this way, the MCM 10 can provide a reduced interconnect lead and a low inductance chip to decoupling capacitor connection.

30 The depicted interconnect layer 16 can be formed over the decoupling capacitors 14 by a deposition process that forms the power planes, ground planes and signal layers on top of circuit components being connected together. One such deposition process is the type provided by EPIC Technologies, Inc. of Woburn, Massachusetts and which is capable of providing a low loss MCM copper metallization structure having six metal layers therein. The

5 process for forming such an interconnect layer 16 follows from principles known in the art of
circuit fabrication, including those set forth in U.S. Patent 5,841,193, assigned to EPIC
Technologies. However, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that any
10 other technique suitable for providing an interconnect layer on top of the decoupling
5 capacitors 14 can be practiced. Moreover, it will be understood that the type of process
employed for forming the interconnect layer 16 can vary depending on the application, such as
the number of layers needed, whether multiple separate power planes are required, and other
15 such criteria.

10 Figures 3A - 3B depict one particular embodiment of a decoupling capacitor 30 that
can be employed with the MCM 10 depicted in Figure 1. The depicted capacitor 30 is a
20 component that is mounted to the support base 12 before the interconnect layer 16 is formed.
The capacitor 30 can comprise a thin film MCM-D technology fabricated device, and in
particular can be formed by multi-layer thin film processing with copper or aluminum
25 metallization and SiO₂ dielectric material fabricated on a silicon based substrate. One such
capacitor and techniques for forming such a capacitor is generally described in the above
referenced U.S. Patent 5,134,539.

30 Figure 3A provides an overhead view of the capacitor device 30 that is formed as a
20 component level device and which is capable of decoupling a power plane and a ground plane
for an MCM device. The decoupling capacitor 30 is a silicon base die decoupling capacitor
with an embedded ground and power plane and a SiO₂ dielectric material disposed
35 therebetween. The decoupling capacitor 30 can be sized and shaped for the application at
hand, and the depicted capacitor 30 is not to be understood as an exhaustive representation of
25 the structure of the decoupling capacitors suitable for use with the present invention.
Moreover, other dielectric materials can be employed, and the type of dielectric will depend
40 upon the application. It is understood however that the silicon material dielectric provides
good thermal expansion properties. As shown in Figure 3A the depicted decoupling capacitor
30 includes a first section 32 and a second section 34. Thus a given die can support more than
45 one capacitor. The first section 32 of the depicted capacitor 30 comprises six individual
capacitors each of which share a common ground plane. In this depicted embodiment, each of
the six individual capacitors 36 are substantially the same size, thereby providing substantially
50 the same capacitance. The second portion 34 of the depicted capacitor 30 comprises two

capacitors 44 each of approximately the same size, and each larger than the individual capacitors 36 of the first portion 32. Accordingly, it will be understood that the individual capacitors 44 provide greater capacitance than the individual capacitors 36 of the first portion 32. The size and the shape of the capacitors can vary depending upon the application, and those of ordinary skill in the art will be able to select the proper capacitance for decoupling the circuit. Further, the distribution, arrangement of the capacitors can vary depending upon the application, and for example, separate capacitors, with separate ground planes can be employed for decoupling different circuit devices to for example allow separate decoupling of analog and digital circuit devices. These arrangements can vary depending upon the application.

For both capacitors 36 and 34, the top surface comprises a plurality of pads each of which can be employed for forming an electrical connection with the interconnect layer 16 that can be formed over these decoupling capacitors. Turning to Figure 3B a cross-sectional view is presented of these decoupling capacitors 36 and 44. Specifically, Figure 3B shows a silicon base 48 upon which a ground plane 50 is disposed. Above the ground plane is a power plane 52. Disposed between the power plane 52 and the ground plane 50 is a dielectric material which can be any suitable dielectric material such as SiO_2 , polyimide or any other suitable material. The ground planes 50 and power planes 52 can be formed of aluminum, copper, aluminum oxide or other conductive material. The power planes, ground planes and dielectric material can be stacked in layers to provide a selected capacitance appropriate for the application. As further shown by Figure 3B, gaps 54 can be disposed at locations within the power or ground planes that allow for separating the power and ground planes from each other thereby preventing a short circuit. The metal layers within the interconnect layer 16 can electrically couple to these pads, thereby connecting the circuit pattern to the power and ground planes at a location that is proximate to, or at, the location of the decoupling capacitors. This allows for minimizing the interconnect distance.

By way of example, the decoupling capacitor 30 can provide a relatively high capacitance decoupling structure, in the range of 1 to 1000 nF/cm², and more particularly, in the range of about 50 nF/cm² formed between the power and ground layers. Thus the circuit devices 20 can be connected over the short interconnect paths to a decoupling capacitance capable of reducing voltage spikes, cross-talk and signal noise.

5 Figures 4-7 depict certain stages of one process for forming an interconnecting
substrate having embedded decoupling capacitors. For purposes of clarity, the process of
10 Figures 4-7 depict one MCM process for forming an interconnect layer. However, it will be
understood by those of skill in the art that any MCM fabrication techniques, such as MCM-L
15 5 techniques for forming laminated PC board type interconnects, MCM-C techniques for
forming co-fired ceramic interconnect layers, MCM-D techniques for forming deposited thin
film interconnect layers, and MCM-Si for providing silicon substrate based interconnect
20 layers, as well as various combinations of these techniques, can be employed with the systems
and methods described herein without departing from the scope of the invention.

10 Turning back to Figure 4, it can be seen that Figure 4 specifically depicts a step of the
20 process wherein the support base 12 has disposed and arranged on its upper surface a plurality
of components that are to be embedded into the interconnecting layer that will have a circuit
pattern, or a portion of a circuit pattern, contained therein. In Figure 4, two decoupling
25 15 capacitors 14 terminating resistor 22 are positioned on the surface of the supporting base 12.
In one practice, the decoupling capacitors 14 and the resistive element 22 are adhesively
bonded to the upper surface of the supporting base 12. The arrangement of the capacitors can
30 be selected to reduce the interconnect distance between the decoupling capacitors and the
circuit devices. Moreover, it will be understood that the positioning of the capacitors 14 can
35 20 be selected to coincide with the circuit pattern in the interconnect layer, which for example
can have certain capacitors decoupling a first power plane, and other capacitors decoupling a
second different power plane, perhaps of a different voltage. It will further be noted that in
40 other embodiments, the resistors can be formed as part of the interconnect layer 16, or made
integral within support base 12. Optionally, other devices can be disposed on the support base
25 12, such as inductors, antennas, circuits, and other components.

40 Figure 5 depicts that in a subsequent step a structural material, such as a polymer filler,
can be deposited onto the surface of the supporting base 12 and built up to be co-planar with
45 the pads of the decoupling capacitors 14 and the resistive element 22. The structural material
30 can be cured to provide mechanical support within the interstices that occur between the
different elements mounted to the support base 12. In optional alternative practices, the
structural material 60 can be lapped, or otherwise shaped for receiving additional circuit
50 devices or components, as well as for creating spaces for receiving interconnect layers. The

5 actual shape of the component layer that includes the components and the filler material 60
can vary depending upon the application and those of skill in the art will recognize that such
modifications can be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

10
5 Figure 6 depicts that an interconnect layer 16 can be formed on top of the component
layer. In one practice, an *in situ* process can be performed wherein a dielectric layer is directly
deposited on the upper surface of the plurality of components, in this case the decoupling
15 capacitors 14 and the resistive element 22. Further processing can include patterning and
forming vias in the *in situ* formed dielectric layer. The vias can be disposed within this layer
to expose at least some of the contact pads at the upper surface of the decoupling capacitors 14
10 and the resistive element 12. Such exposed contacts facilitate electrical connections to the
connecting layers that can be later deposited. To this end, the forming of a metalization
20 structure above the *in situ* processed dielectric can occur in a manner that allows metalization
within the vias. Metal formed within the vias can create electrical connections to at least some
of the contact pads exposed by the vias and carried on the surface of the components. For the
25 interconnect layer 16 depicted in Figure 6, a plurality of layers have been deposited in
sequence to form the circuit pattern. Accordingly, in subsequent steps further chip
interconnect layers can be added by alternatively applying dielectric and metalization layers.
30 Although photo patterning of the deposited dielectric layers provides one process for forming
the interconnect layer 16, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that other
20 techniques can be employed for depositing the interconnect layer and thereby forming the
circuit pattern for the MCM device. Moreover, it will be understood by those with ordinary
35 skill in the art that although the interconnect layer 16 depicted in Figure 6 is shown as having
a plurality of metalized layers, that such a module can be formed with a single layer, or two
25 layers, and that no specific number of layers is necessary for the practice of the invention.
40 Additionally, it will be understood that in optional embodiments and practices, decoupling
capacitors and other components, can be disposed between metallic layers, by placing these
devices on the interconnect layer partially through the deposition process.

45
30 In Figure 7, it is shown that the circuit devices 20 can be mounted to the surface 18 of
the interconnect layer 16. The devices 20 can be mounted and bonded to the interconnect
layer 16 by any suitable technique such as wire bonding, soldering, epoxing, flip chip
50 mounting, or any combination of these techniques. To this end, the surface 18 of the

5 interconnecting layer 16 can carry contact or bonding pads that provide the circuit devices 20
with electrical connections to the circuit pattern within the interconnecting layer 16. The
circuit devices 20 can be analog devices, digital devices, mixed A/D devices, or any other type
10 of devices. The circuit devices can employ any type of semiconductor technology, including
5 CMOS, nMOS, GaAs and bipolar technologies. Additionally, discrete components, such as
inductors, antennas, connectors, resistors, additional capacitors, or any other such devices can
be mounted or connected to the MCM 10, such as by being bonded to contact pads on the
15 surface 18. The surface mounted devices can be tested, replaced or repaired during debugging
of the circuit. Moreover, in an optional manufacturing step, prior to attaching the circuit
20 devices, the interconnect layer can be tested.

20 The above described embodiments have been described as having MCM modules.
However, it will be understood that the systems and methods described herein are not to be
limited to systems and methods that include MCM packaging technologies, and that many IC
25 15 packaging technologies can be practiced with the systems and methods described herein. For
example, the systems and methods described herein can be practiced with any packaging
technology that supports packaging efficiency, chip population, and I/O density, and in
particular, any packaging technology that provides a dense conductor matrix for the
30 interconnection of bare IC chips, can be employed, including packaging technologies that
20 support High Density Interconnect (HDI) modules.

35 Those skilled in the art will know or be able to ascertain using no more than routine
experimentation, many equivalents to the embodiments and practices described herein.
Accordingly, it will be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the embodiments
25 25 disclosed herein, but is to be understood from the following claims, which are to be
40 interpreted as broadly as allowed under the law.

Claims

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

5

I claim:

10

1. A method for forming an interconnecting substrate, comprising

5

providing a support base,

15

10

disposing on said support base a decoupling capacitor, and

employing a deposition process to form an interconnect layer over said decoupling capacitor, whereby an interconnecting substrate is formed having an embedded decoupling capacitor.

20

2. A method according to claim 1, including forming electrical connections on a surface of said interconnect layer and extending into said interconnect layer, thereby allowing devices to be mounted on said surface of said interconnect layer.

25

15

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein employing a deposition process to form an interconnect layer includes forming an interconnect layer having a power and a ground plane.

30

20

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein employing a deposition process to form an interconnect layer includes forming an interconnect layer having a plurality of signal planes.

35

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein disposing on said support base a decoupling capacitor includes disposing on said support base a plurality of decoupling capacitors.

40

25

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein disposing on said support base a decoupling capacitor includes disposing on said support base a plurality of decoupling capacitors having a common ground plane.

45

30

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein disposing on said support base a decoupling capacitor includes forming a capacitor on said support base.

50

55

- 5 8. A method according to claim 1, including disposing on said support base a terminating resistor.
- 10 9. A method according to claim 1, including disposing a device on a surface of said
5 interconnect layer at locations selected to reduce an interconnect length between said device and said decoupling capacitor.
- 15 10. A method according to claim 1, including wire bonding devices to a surface of said interconnect layer.
- 20 11. A method according to claim 1, including flip-chip mounting devices to a surface of said interconnect layer.
- 25 12. A device for interconnecting a plurality of circuit devices, comprising
15 a support base having a first surface,
a decoupling capacitor mounted on said first surface, and
30 an interconnect layer having a pattern of circuit connections and being formed over and surrounding said decoupling capacitor, whereby said decoupling capacitor is embedded within said interconnect layer.
- 35 13. A device according to claim 12, wherein said interconnect layer includes a power plane and a ground plane, and wherein said decoupling capacitor connects in parallel
40 between said power and ground planes.
- 45 14. A device according to claim 12, further comprising a plurality of decoupling capacitors mounted on said first surface.
- 50 15. A device according to claim 12, further comprising a resistor mounted to said first surface.

- 5 16. A device according to claim 12, wherein said support base comprises a silicon containing substrate.
- 10 17. A device according to claim 12, wherein said decoupling capacitor comprises a silicon
5 containing dielectric material.
- 15 18. A device according to claim 12, wherein said interconnecting layer comprises a plurality of aluminum containing conductive paths.
- 10 19. A device according to claim 12 wherein said interconnecting layer comprises a plurality of copper containing conductive paths.
- 20 20. A device according to claim 12, wherein said decoupling capacitor comprises a die.

25 15

30

35

40

45

50

55

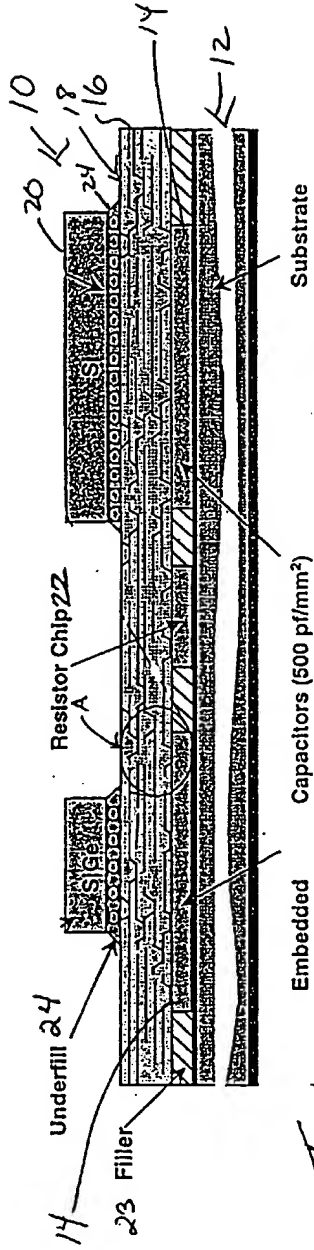


Fig. 1.

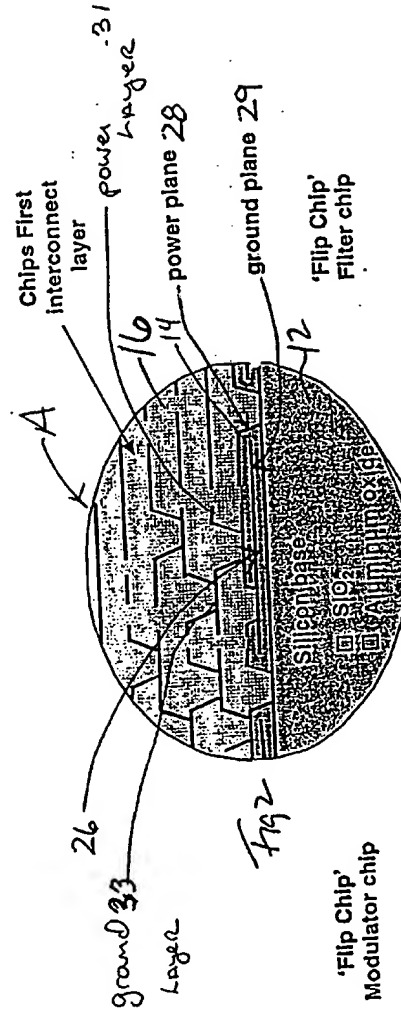
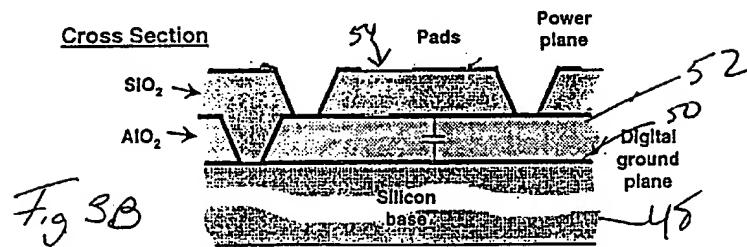
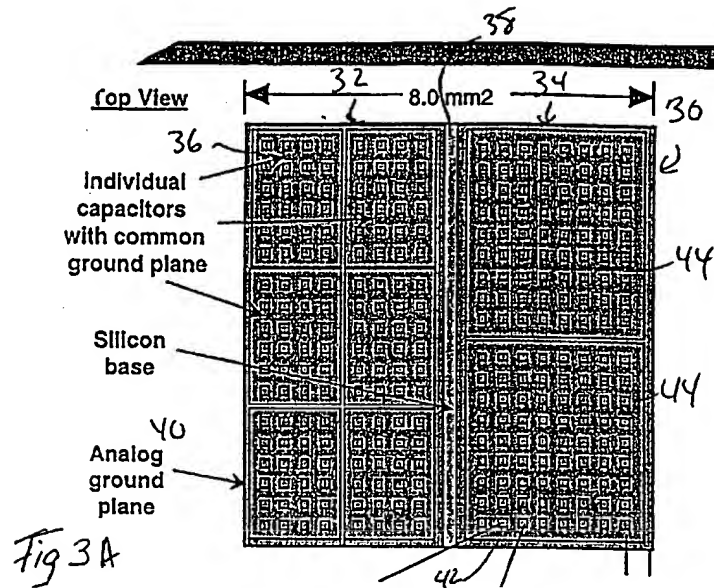
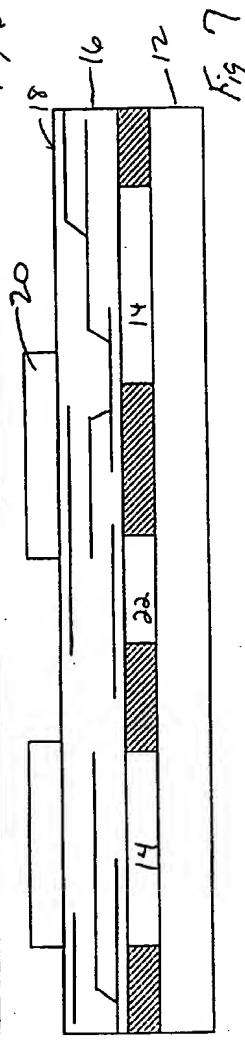
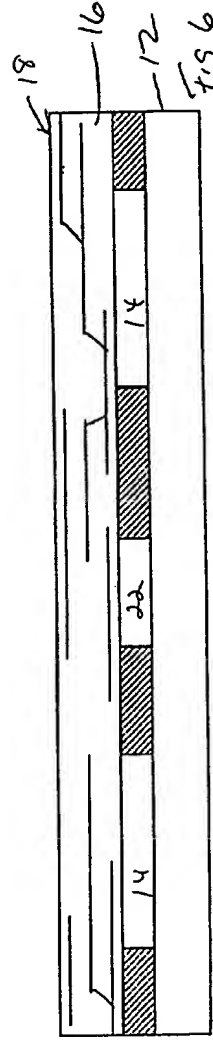
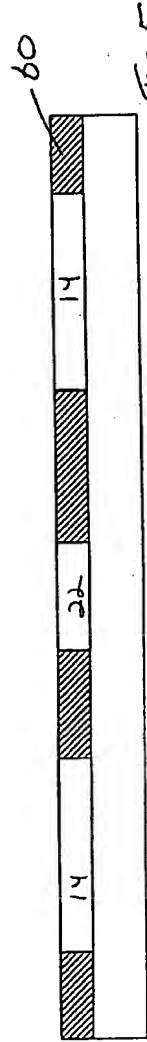
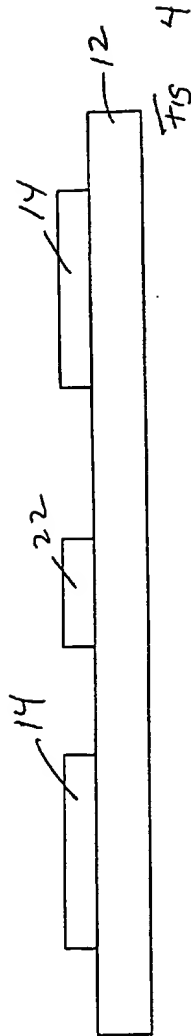


Fig. 2.





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/23061

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H01L23/538

According to international Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H01L H05K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No
X	EP 0 451 500 A (IBM) 16 October 1991 (1991-10-16) Entire document	1-20
A	US 4 958 258 A (CHARRUAU STEPHANE) 18 September 1990 (1990-09-18) column 3, line 60 -column 4, line 28; figure 1	1,10,12
A	US 4 453 199 A (RITCHIE KIM ET AL) 5 June 1984 (1984-06-05) column 2, line 60 -column 3, line 25; figures 2-10	1,11,12

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 January 2000

Date of making of the international search report

21/01/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5016 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Odgers, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/23061

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0451500 A	16-10-1991	US 5027253 A	25-06-1991
		DE 69128208 D	02-01-1998
		DE 69128208 T	28-05-1998
		JP 1980323 C	17-10-1995
		JP 4225594 A	14-08-1992
		JP 7016099 B	22-02-1995
US 4958258 A	18-09-1990	FR 2625042 A	23-06-1989
		DE 3874877 A	29-10-1992
		EP 0325068 A	26-07-1989
		JP 2002699 A	08-01-1990
US 4453199 A	05-06-1984	CA 1194949 A	08-10-1985
		DE 3414808 A	20-12-1984
		FR 2548439 A	04-01-1985
		GB 2141584 A, B	19-12-1984
		HK 15889 A	03-03-1989
		JP 1743599 C	15-03-1993
		JP 4034808 B	09-06-1992
		JP 60009112 A	18-01-1985
		SG 64188 G	07-07-1989